A

REVIEW

OFTHE

STATE

OF THE

BRITISH NATION.

Saturday, January 8. 1709.

Am willing to let the Rebenfal run his full Length, in his mighty Argument, of Baptism being a Regenerating Ordinance, before I begin again with that Head; I pretend not to abundance of Skill in Polemicks, nor shall I enter into that Province as a Divine; but since 'tis every Private Christians Duty, to be able to defend the Doctrines they profess, at least so to defend them, as to confirm their own Belief of them; so I may, I hope, without Invading the sacred Office of the Ministers, speak to a Point so plain, and which every Christian understands, (viz.) The Meaning, Essicacy, and Extent of the Ordinance of Baptism.

In the Review, No 116. I gave you the Words of the XXVII Article of the Church

Am willing to let the Rebearfal run his of England, Viz. That it is a Sign of Refull Length, in his mighty Argument, generation;

Baptilm is a Sign of Regeneration of Mew Birth, whereby as by an Instrument they that receive Baptilm rightly are grafted into the Church; the Promises of the Forgivenels of Sin, and of our Adaption to be the Sons of GDD by the boly Ghost are visibly sign d and seal'd.

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No. 23. Tis the Sign and the Thing fignified too, and brings a Learned Simily to prove it, viz. That of Writing to convey an Bitate Not thinking, I suppose, or nor remembring, that 'tis the Gift, not the Infirument of the Gift; the Purchase-Money paid, not the Deeds, that are the Substance of the Title to an Estate-And if these are firm, tho' there were never any Deed of Gift, or Deed of Purchase Executed, yet THE RIGHT to the Estate remains Good, and the Person shall possess it ; -And let him go on with his Parallel, as far as he can; Ifay, that by his own Parallel, I will undertake to prove, That Baptifm, as the Seal or Sign of Regeneration, cannot it felf give Regeneration; and if it cannot Regenerate, then the Person may be Regenerate without it; and if Regenerate WITHOUT BAPTISM, may be fa-wed WITHOUT BAPTISM; for Regemeration and Salvation are Injeparables.

At the same time, I am far from leffening the Value every Christian has, and ought to have, for this most Valuable Institution; and must say, That when the Rebearfal scur-xillously and flanderously tells the World, That the Church of Scotland lestens and undervalues this Ordinance, and will not Baptize an Infant, tho' in extremity, but at fuch and such a time, viz. after the Sermon; he grossly abuses the World, and more that Church ; for I can give him sufficient Testimony, that the Church of Scotland puts all the due Value on that Ordinance, which she other Protestant Churches in the World do, and that the Scripture or the Nature of the Thing demands; and at the same time that he tells us of a Child that expir'd before the Sermon was ended, and was not baptifed; I can testifie, and bring him living Witnesses to prove it, That the Ministers in Scotland, have frequently in fuch Cases, broke off in the middle of the Sermon at the Request of the Parent, and and on a Visible Extremity to Baptize an Infant, and then proceeded on with the Sermon again; and I have seen a Minister n Scotland (horten and manifeftly break off ais Sermon, and thorten the utual Exhor-

Mr. Rebearfal, to come off of this, says, tation in the Office of Baptism, in Case

of the Extremity of the Child.

This is noted only to clear up the general Mist of Prejudice, this unfair Adversary would caft before the Eyes of the World against the Church of Scotland, as if they rejected Baptilm as unnecessary, than which nothing can be more falle or ablurd, tho'at the same time thay cannot fet up Baptism in the Room of the Spirit, which is the Author and Efficient in the Regeneration of a Believer; but I shall refer this Affair, till I see, whether he will offer any thing more marerial, than yet he has done to prove, that the Soul of the Infant is loft without Baptism; which, I believe, will puzzle all his Sophistry.

Also I delire, he will tell me, whether Circumcifion, which was the Fore-runing Seal of GOD's Covenant before our Lord's coming, was fo absolutely necessary, that if an Infant had dy'd without it, that Infant had been out of the Church of GOD, then confin'd to the Children of the Circumcision; for no doubt some Children dy'd before they were eight Days old then, as well as now, and we read of none cir-

cumeis'd before the eighth Day.

It is true, the Church of Scotland have made Orders against private Baptisins, tho not fo firid as this Author pretends ; for I could name him feveral private Bapeiims that I have feen in Scotland, but they do not approve them, neither does he, so much as publick; and the Difference lies only here, that he pretends Baptism absolutely necessary to the Salvation of the Soul of the Child, which we challenge him to prove.

Again, in the Type of Baptism, Circumeision, it was very rarely, if ever practis'd
among the fews, that they circumcis'd any Person, Infant or Adult, but in the Temple or Synagogues, i.e. in the publick Affemblies, that is to lay, after they had a Temple; what they did in their Bondage or Wildernels-State is not to the Purpole.

But we are now come from his calm Arguing, a Thing be once promis'd, but could not keep bie Word, to his old Way of Railing; and if Baptilm be as necessary, as he fays it is, he lays down the most horrid, hele

All

lift and abhor'd Polition, that ever could Place of Baptilm is the Allembly but that come out of the Mouth of one that calls himself a Christian; see the Title of his Paper, Nº 24.

Nº 7. Better die without Baptism, shat is according to the Rehearful, N° 23. without Regeneration, than have it from the Erastian Kirk, that is the Presbyzerian Kirk, for so he is pleas'd to term them, tho' they are farther from Brastianism than the Pselarists of Scotland by far.

So that in short, Damnation with him is better than Regeneration, if it must come by the Hand of a Presbyterian Minister.

To this he adds his own Authority, and

in his Billinfgate Stile.

Nº 6. Baptism by a Porter, better than by the Moderator of the general Afsembly.

To which I must reply to him in the Gross, for it is paying him in his own Coin; Baptism by a Presbyterian Minister is as Authentick, as Bapti'm by the Archbishop of Canterbury, no Reflection upon bie Grace, and I prove it from the Practice of the Church of England, who, as much as they object againftPresbyterial Ordination, and Presbyterial Re-ordination, yet never came up to his Length to re-baptize any that came over to them, who had been baptiz'd by Dif-fenting Ministers; tho' had they been baptiz'd by a Porter, it had been no Baptilm, and they ought to re-baptize.

Again, what shall we say to, or do with a Man that will Lye? The Truth is, the best way is to let him Lye, for Lying will certainly expose the Cause he defends.

Now in the same Paper, he says, the

Presbyterians deny, that Private Baptism is better than none, and say, that none is better, Rehearsal, No. 21.

This is a downtight Forgery, and a Man that will do this, ought to be talk'd with by a Whipping Post, not a Pen and Ink The Presbyterians have appointed the Time of Baptism after Sermon, the

there are no Private Baptisms in Scotland. that the Ministers cannot Baptize before Sermon in the Assembly, or in Private ont of the Assembly; and to affirm that they do not, is alnotorious Falfity, contriv'd in his own Brain, and Vomited out with the overflowing of his Gall against the Church of Scotland.

And now i cannot but humbly apply my self, even to the Church of ENGLAND, from whom this Author and his Party for their Pernicious Principles are cast out, as they descrive-And with the lowest Submission, propose a few Queries.

1. Whether it be Confonant to the Acts of Securities of both Churches Effablish'dby and Encorporated into the Gee peral Treaty of UNION, by which the Presbyterian Church is acknowledg'd to be A TRUE CHURCH, and is fettled and legally for ever Establish'd, under the Title of The True Protestant Religion, to suffer a Virulent Incendiary to Publish in Print, and Infult the faid True Protestant Church with it; that they have no Gospel-Ministry, nor Right Administration of Ordinances, which is a direct Negative to the faid A& of Parliament. and not being such, a Divider of the Nation TO JUSTICE?

2. Whether it is agreeable to the Nature and Design of the Union, which was to Unite the Hearts of all Her Majesty's Subjects of whatsoever differing Opinions, to suffer such Publick Insulation of the Nature Relation National fults of the North British Nation, and their Establish'd National Church. its Judicatories and Government, with-

out due Punichment?

3. Whether this Treatment is the Way to reconcile the Scots to the Union, or to the English Nation, and whether it is likely to contribute to the future peaceable Deportment of the Nations towards one another, in order to pre-ferve and render effectual, lasting and useful the Union it self, as all good Men defire?

4. Whe-

4. Whether there is not some Justice due to the Soots upon this Account, and whether fuch Juffice was not publickly promis'd them at the Time, when the Treaty was in Transaction?

And if the Representatives of Scotland would permit an humble Well-wilher to Britain's Peace to address to them, it should be, That they would claim in Parliament as the undoubted Right of the Church of Scotland, now one of the Establish'd Churches of Britain, and equally establish'd with the Church of England by the Union, that her Judicatories be defended, her Privileges supported, and her Settlement acknowledg'd by all the People of her Bounds, as the Judicatories, Privilege and Settlement of the Church of England are defended, sup-ported and acknowledg'd in her Bounds; and above all, that all Investives, Infults and Reproaches be mutually laid down, caused to ceale, and the Promoters of them discourag'd and brought to Justice on both · fides.

This is but a just Claim; for there can be no Peace between the Nations, while cither Party are thus treated. Let Arguments on either fide be brought as often and as warm as they will, fair Disputing will hurt neither, but railing Acculations were al-ways the Work of Sathan, and are brought by none but his Emissaries. To argue against the Church of Scotland or England may always be lawful; but to rail at, abufe, infult and reproach either Church, especially with Forgeries and Fallities, ought not to be I fer'd on either lide; It agrees neither with Justice, with Policy, nor with the great

Delign of the Union.

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